

XIV. *Memoir upon the Rhynchotal family Capsidæ Auctt.*
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[Read December 4th, 1901.]

PLATES V AND VI.

THANKS to the gigantic labours of F. X. Fieber and O. M. Reuter, we have now a considerable knowledge of the external morphology of the palæarctic forms, except those inhabiting Japan and North-Eastern China. Good work has also been effected upon the American fauna, and we have at least a general acquaintance with the dominant forms of the regions comprised. But of the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions, there is only very scattered and imperfect information, and it is a matter of some little difficulty to present comprehensible descriptions of new genera and species from them, as these are often isolated, with little affinity to the forms of other regions, as for example *Platyngomiris coreoides* and *Bothriomiris marmoratus* now described. The great divisions instituted by Reuter for the palæarctic fauna, and very largely adoptable for North America, are often inadequate for the other regions; his Miraria for instance seem not to be so sharply separable from his Capsaria in some extra-European genera. The number of cells in the membrane moreover is a character not I think to be too rigidly enforced; for *Platyngomiris* is in its general structure undoubtedly a "Capsarian," but has only one cell, while some at least of the numerous genera now embraced by the "Bryocoraria" appear to me to have little affinity with *Bryocoris*, Fallén.

I have recently had the good fortune of acquiring his exotic collection of this family, from my friend Mr. A. L. Montandon. I have also received some Indian material from my friend Mr. Gerald C. Dudgeon, from which two new genera and species are now described. The rest are all from Mr. Montandon's collection, and are but a small proportion of it, as only the more remarkable forms have been selected. The types are all in my own collection.

Unless otherwise stated, the "length" of a bug is taken
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from the apex of the head as seen from above, to the apex of the elytra when at rest.

The forms noticed in this memoir are geographically distributed as follows. New genera and species are denoted by an asterisk.

PALÆARCTIC REGION.

- 21 *Olympiocapsus*,* *caelestialium*.*
- 42 *Megalocerava*, Fieber, *caelestialium*.*

ORIENTAL REGION.

- 4 *Systellonotus*, Fieber, *palpator*.*
- 6 *Hekista*,* *laudator*.*
- 8 *Berta*, Kirkaldy, *lankanus* (Kirby).
- 17 *Kosmiomiris*,* *rubroornatus*.*
- 18 *Hyalopeplus*, Stål, *lineifer* (Walker).
- 19 *Malacopeplus*,* *discoidalis* (Walker).
- 23 *Eblis*,* *amasis*.*
- 24 *Kangra*,* *dudgeoni*.*
- 25 *Platyngomiris*,* *coreoides*.*
- 26 *Cheilocapsus*,* *flavomarginatus*.*
- 30 *Eurystylus*, Stål, *costalis* (Stål).
- 31 *Deræocoris*, Kirschbaum, *sacratu*s.*
- 33 *Tingiotum*,* *javanum*.*
- 34 *Disphinctus*, Stål, *sumatrator*.*
- 35 *Disphinctus*, Stål, *anadyomene*.*
- 41 *Helopeltis*, Signoret, *insularis*.*
- 48 *Rhinomiris*,* *vicarius* (Walker).
- 50 *Bothriomiris*,* *marmoratus*.*

ETHIOPIAN REGION.

- 2 *Diocoris*,* *agclastus*.*
- 3 *Nesidiocoris*,* *volucer*.*
- 5 *Sphinctothorax*, Stål, *montanuloni*.*
- 20 *Umslopogas*,* *nigroquadristriatus*.*
- 22 *Zulaimena*,* *hathor*.*
- 28 *Korasiocapsus*,* *pylacn*.*
- 29 *Probosciodocoris*, Reuter, *seti*.*
- 32 *Lygus*, Hahn, *osiris*.*
- 44 *Helopeltis*, Signoret, *waterhousei*.*

AUSTRALIAN REGION.

- 1 *Orthotylus*, Fieber, *curynome*.*
- 27 *Eurybrochis*,* *zanna*.*
- 45 *Eurymiris*,* *curynome*.*
- 46 *Austromiris*,* *viridissimus*.*
- 47 *Saturniomiris*,* *tristis* (Walker).
- 49 *Zanessa*,* *rubrovariegata*.*

AMERICAN REGIONS.

- 7 *Orectoderus*, Uhler, *obliquus*, Uhler.
 - 9 *Hesperolabops*,* *gelastops*.*
 - 10 *Sysinus*, Distant, *floridulus*, Distant.
 - 11 *Neofurinus*, Distant, *aurora*.*
 - 12 *Resthenia*, Spinola, *scutata*, Spinola.
 - 13 *R. simulacrum*.*
 - 14 *R. berta*.*
 - 15 *Lomatopleura*, Reuter, *hesperus*.*
 - 16 *Neurocolpus*, Uhler, *nubilus* (Say).
 - 36 *Monalonion*, Herrich Schäffer, *atratum*, Distant.
 - 37 *M. xanthophilus* (Walker).
 - 38 *M. pilosipes*.*
 - 39 *M. megiston*.*
 - 43 *Eioneus*, Distant, *bilineatus*, Distant.
 - 44 *Collaria*, Provancher, *oleosus* (Distant).
- A total of 22 new genera and 36 new species.

1. *Orthotylus curynome*, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ macropterous, concolorous ; above with sparse black hairs, not mixed with white hairs. General colour dark green, anterior part of pronotum, scutellum and legs dilute. Elytra saturated, opaque. Eyes dark greyish-green ; antennæ pale sordid greenish-brown ; tarsi brownish. Membrane subhyaline, fumate, immaculate, cells concolorous, nervures after death flavescent. Vertex wider than an eye, longitudinally impressed. Second segment of antennæ 4 times as long as 1st which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the pronotum. Rostrum scarcely reaching beyond intermediate coxæ. Pronotum obscurely marginate laterally. Posterior tibiæ more than 4 times as long as tarsi, 2nd tarsal segment subequal to the 3rd.

Long. 5 mill., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

Allied to *O. virescens*, Douglas and Scott, Reuter.

The genus *Orthotylus* has a wide range, viz., the whole palaearctic region (except Japan and China), New Guinea, Australia, St. Helena, Hawaiian Group and North America, and is doubtless even still more widely extended.

Diocoris, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Lamocoris*, Reuter, but with longer head, eyes very long, pronotum not strongly narrowed anteriorly. Female macropterous with unialbosignate elytra.

Elongate; head almost vertical, elongate, $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than high, acutangulapically (profile). Vertex broad, nearly 3 times as wide as an eye, acutely triangular in front of the eyes (vertical), base finely but distinctly sinuately marginate; antennae about as long as entire body. Eyes quite half the length of head (seen in profile), distinctly sinuate laterally, contiguous with pronotum, extending laterally farther than anterior lobe of pronotum. Rostrum reaching a little beyond base of posterior coxae, first segment not reaching to base of head, three apical subequal in length to one another. Pronotum declivous, anteriorly not strongly narrowed, lateral margins of anterior half parallel, posterior half not greatly divergent, base conversely sinuate, exposing anterior part of scutellum, about $\frac{5}{8}$ wider than apical margin (of pronotum); pronotum about 3 times as long as the eye (as seen from above). Collar distinctly separated from pronotum by a very narrow suture, but not at all constricted. Elytra reaching beyond apex of abdomen, sinuately emarginate laterally, unialbosignate; cuneus not (or scarcely) declivous. ♀ macropterous. Abdomen strongly constricted at the base.

2. *D. agelastus*, sp. nov.

Covered with exceedingly short close velvety pubescence of the general ground colour, not long pilose, punctured nor rugose. Very dark chocolate with a purple tint (a little browner on vertex), pronotum and scutellum purplish-black. Antennae dark brown, apical 2 segments covered with dense pale pubescence. Eyes stramineous. A central transverse band on corium, narrowing on entering the clavus, which it traverses (also lateral margins of elytra very narrowly)—whitish. Membrane dark fumate, semiopaque, nervures brownish-black. Pronotum about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as 1st segment of antennae, which is about half the length of the head (profile); 2nd segment nearly 3 times as long as 1st ($\frac{2}{3}$ longer than pronotum), subequal to the 3rd, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ longer than the 4th.

Long. 5 mill.

Hab. GUINEA, Addah.

From the appearance of a macropterous ♀, it is highly probable that there exists an antlike ♀ form.

Nesidiocoris, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Campyloneura*, Fieber, but easily distinguishable by the much larger eyes, narrower vertex (looking more like some of the *Pilophoraria* of Reuter) and the longer legs.

Vertex convexly rounded, declivous, a little narrower (at the narrowest part) than the large, internally convexly-rounded eyes which occupy almost the whole space (longitudinally) from base of head to antennæ. Vertex somewhat feebly marginate at base. Rostrum reaching a little beyond apex of intermediate coxæ, 1st segment reaching a trifle beyond base of head. Collar and callosities well-marked. Pronotum a trifle more than twice as long as an eye, lateral margins concavely sinuate, postero-lateral angles prominent; base emarginate, twice as broad as head. Interior nervure of membrane angulate. Posterior femora reaching beyond apex of abdomen, but not beyond apex of elytra. Abdomen basally constricted.

3. *N. volucer*, sp. n.

Elytra greyish cinereo-hyaline; head, pronotum and scutellum sordid testaceous (scutellum with a more or less reddish tinge). Sterna dilute flavous with a reddish tinge. Legs dilute flavous. Abdomen above blackish, beneath dilute cinereous. Basal 2 segments of antennæ brownish-black (more or less); 3rd sordid testaceous; 2nd a little more than 3 times as long as 1st, and $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than 3rd. Elytra with short, somewhat stiff hairs.

Long. 4 mill., lat. 1 mill.

Hab. ISLE RÉUNION, St. Denis.

4. *Systellonotus palpator*, sp. nov.

Blackish-brown, shining. Antennæ stramineous, more or less infusate. Legs pallid, more or less infusate, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of posterior femora dark. Elytra fuscous, cuneus and lateral margins darker; a small spot at junction of clavus, corium, and membrane, and 2 large corial spots (at base and apex—the latter extending a little on to the clavus)—white. Membrane pale fuscous, a white central transverse band. Venter black.

♂ Body sparsely and shortly pilose. Head (with eyes) broader than long, short behind the eyes, the latter prominent. Antennæ not incrassate, 2nd segment 4 times as long as 1st, $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than 3rd.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. nearly 1 mill.

Hab. SIND, Karachi.

5. *Sphinctothorax montandoni*, sp. nov.

(Plate V, fig. 3; Plate VI, fig. 3.)

Superficially like *Orectoderus amoenus*, Uhler, but much larger. Head, apex of 2nd and 3rd segments of antennæ, tarsi, etc., black. Scutellum pale reddish-black. Eyes, pronotum, sterna, elytra, legs, etc., reddish-brown; an oblique band near the base of corium and the base of cunens—stramineoflavous. Antennæ stramineoflavous, 1st segment infusate. Membrane cinereohyaline, nervures dark brown.

Head nearly vertical in front of the eyes, wider at eyes than the anterior lobe of pronotum. Eyes forming continuous curve with the lateral margins of the head. Head three times as long as 1st segment of antennæ (which does not reach to apex of head); 2nd segment apically incrassate, nearly 5 times as long as 1st and nearly twice as long as 3rd. Rostrum reaching to base of intermediate coxæ. Coxæ somewhat long, anterior pair inserted in the anterior lobe of the sterna. Hamus very obscurely indicated.

Long. 9 mill., lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Hab. ZANZIBAR.

This genus, which is probably an ant-mimic, is closely allied structurally to the American *Orectoderus*, Uhler, which is catalogued by Atkinson among his *Plagiognatharia*, but which, however, belongs to his *Pilophoraria*.

Hekista, gen. nov.

Densely, somewhat coarsely, pilose. Head shining, smooth. Pronotum strongly but finely punctured, except on the smooth anterior callosities. Head almost vertical, longer than high, vertex transverse, very short, basally marginate. Pronotal collar narrow, pronotum about $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than 1st segment of antennæ, roundly convex, base convex. Elytra rugose-punctate. Posterior femora not reaching to apex of abdomen, elytra reaching well beyond the latter. First segment of posterior tarsi a trifle longer than the 2nd.

This genus has no near allies, being distinguished from the other "*Pilophoraria*" (of Reuter) by the short vertex, of which the apical margin is very slightly roundly produced (almost truncate) in front

of the eyes (as seen from above) by the proportions of the posterior tarsi, the strongly punctured pronotum, etc.

6. *H. laudator*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, fig. 4.)

Elongate, parallel-sided. Shining black, pilosity pallid. Head, apical half of 1st segment of antennæ, an obscure ring on posterior femora—dark fuscotestaceous; legs (including coxæ, but excluding the black 3rd segment of posterior tarsi), basal half of 1st antennal segment, lateral margins of pronotum very narrowly, lateral margins of elytra, exterolateral margin of clavus, flavotestaceous. Vertex a trifle wider than the 2 eyes together. Apical half of 1st segment of antennæ a little swollen. Pronotum anteriorly with 2 submedian impressions. Eyes touching pronotum, of which the base is rounded. Orifices tuberculo-elevate exterolaterally.

Long. 4.4 mill., lat. 1.4 mill.

Hab. PULO LAUT.

7. *Orectoderus obliquus*, Uhler. (Plate VI, figs. 1, 2, 5, 23.)

The apterous form of this species is doubtless an antimimic, and is not unlike that of some of the European genera.

♀ Black (greenish-bronzy reflections); antennæ (except apex of 2nd segment), tibiae, etc., dark reddish-brown. Pronotum truncate apically and basally, subrotundate laterally, base scarcely wider than apex. Meso- and metanotum and 1st 2 (?) segments of abdomen not wider (a little narrower) than pronotum. Abdomen widening roundly from base of 3rd (?) abdominal segment, 3rd to 6th segments forming a subelongate globe. Elytra short, reaching to the middle of 2nd (?) segment.

Hab. AMERICA, Massachusetts, Lowell.

The male (macropterous form) is also figured.

8. *Berta lankanus* (Kirby).

Java. Previously described from Ceylon.

Hesperolabops, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Lubops*, Burmeister, but differing radically in structure of head and pronotum.

Elongate, parallel-sided, vertex and face medianly sulcate (anteriorly rounded), the prominent interolaterally emarginate eyes fixed on long elevated peduncles which rise obliquely from the base.

Vertex short (half the length of the pronotum), about 4 times as wide as the eyes together. Face vertical, long triangular, genæ insignificant. Pronotum constricted at the middle and collared anteriorly, the collar wide and lobate, projecting anteriorly over the base of the head, anteriorly elevated, apical margin sinuate; callose behind the collar near the lateral margins, collar and anterior lobe widely sub-reflexed laterally; posterior lobe diverging rotundately, $\frac{2}{3}$ wider at base than the apical margin of the anterior lobe. Posterior lobe and elytra minutely punctured. Elytra reaching far beyond apex of abdomen, the membrane apparently with one cell only.

9. *H. gelastops*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 2.)

Vertex, face, scutellum (except black lateral margins), ventral surface, etc., pale sanguineous. Clypeus, collar, anterior lobe of pronotum, lateral margins of pronotum and of elytra, coxæ, etc., pale flavous. Eyes, upper margin of peduncles, pronotal callosities, brownish. Posterior lobe of pronotum (except lateral margins), elytra (except lateral margins)—black.

Long. nearly 6 mill., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato.

10. *Sysinus floridulus*, Distant.

Brazil, Sta Catharina. The 1st segment of the antennæ is somewhat incrassate towards the apex.

11. *Neofurius aurora*, sp. nov.

Very close to *N. amethystus*, Distant, but larger and differently coloured. Head, collar, anterior lobe of pronotum (except a thin median scarlet line), 1st segment of antennæ and extreme base of 2nd, legs (except the scarlet-tinged posterior femora), apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of cuneus, and membrane (except extreme base)—pale luteous. Elytra, pronotum and anterolateral part of scutellum—scarlet; remainder of scutellum, clavus (except base), interomedian part of corium, bluish-black. Eyes reddish-black. Underneath luteostamineous. Covered (especially on elytra and scutellum) with short, close, pale yellow hairs (not pubescence); tibiæ shortly pilose. Pronotum *closely* punctured.

Long $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. AMAZONS, Itaituba.

In this species the vertex is glabrous, shining and rounded; in *affinis*, Distant (the only other species of the genus I possess), of which I have a variety from Ecuador,

the vertex is not glabrous, and is somewhat pilose. In *affinis* the 1st segment of the antennæ is thicker in proportion than in *aurora*, and moreover in the latter the 2nd segment is about $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than the 1st, while in *affinis* it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ (or nearly) times as long as the 1st. Mr. Distant had only carded specimens (as is also the case with mine), and full structural details are therefore still wanting. It is possible that *amethystus* and *aurora* will be placed ultimately in a separate genus.

Resthenia, Spinola.

The type of this genus is :

12. *R. scutata*, Spinola.

1837. Essai sur les Hémiptères, p. 185, from Brazil, not included in Atkinson's Catalogue, and not mentioned, so far as I know, by any authors since Amyot and Serville.

13. *R. simulacrum*, sp. nov.

Very like *R. luteigera* (Stål), from Mexico, in appearance, but structurally different and distinguished at once by the black head.

Head, eyes, antennæ, a large triangular spot on pronotum (occupying the whole of the posterior lobe except the sides), scutellum, apical half of clavus, a broad transverse band on middle of corium, cuneus (except exterobasal angle), legs entirely, dead black. Collar, callosities, lateral margins (widely) of pronotum, base of clavus and corium, apical 3rd also of the latter, prosternum (mesosternum less or more), bright luteous obscurely and faintly mottled with orange-red. Membrane dark fumate. Abdomen beneath obscure pallid smoky. Second antennal segment as thick as the 1st, $2\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the latter, 3rd twice as long as the 1st. Pronotum $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the 1st segment, acutely reflexed anteriorly at the sides of the callosities, somewhat obtuse (not reflexed) posterolaterally.

Long. 10 mill.

Hab. N. BRAZIL, Itaituba.

The black markings on pronotum, scutellum and elytra bear a ludicrous resemblance to the head and shoulders of a man in a pith helmet.

14. *R. berta*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 10.)

Head above and below, pronotum and scutellum, luteous. Eyes, antennæ, a central line on pronotum, and a dot on each side of the middle at the base of the callosities, and the posterior margin infusately (these pronotum markings less or more obscure); a median wedge-shaped stripe on scutellum, not reaching the base; tibiæ, tarsi, and apex of femora, brownish-black or blackish. Elytra greyish-black, clavus (except exterolateral margin), an irregular longitudinal marmorate stripe on corium, and cuneus, very pale, greyish-greenish white. Membrane fumate. Femora sordid testaceous. Venter immaculate creamy white. Rostrum reaching intermediate coxæ. Second segment of antennæ slightly incrassate apically, but not so stout as the 1st, and a little more than twice as long; 3rd almost as long as 1st. Pronotum $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than 1st segment of antennæ, lateral margins entirely, but somewhat feebly, acute, not or scarcely reflexed.

Long. $9\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Hab. N. BRAZIL, Itaituba.

Readily distinguished by its colouring.

15. *Lomatopleura hesperus*, nov. nom. (Plate V, fig. 1.)

Capsus coccineus, Walker (nec Meyer, 1843); 1873 Cat. Hem. Heter., Brit. Mus., vi, p. 93.

This species, of which I possess examples from Florida (labelled by a well-known American entomologist *Resthenia insignis*!!), is closely allied to *L. cæsar*, Reuter. Does it really belong to the Capsaria?

16. *Neurocolpus nubilus*. (Plate VI, fig. 24.)

Capsus nubilus, Say, 1832, Heter. Hem. (N. Harmony), p. 22.

Neurocolpus mexicanus, Distant, 1883, Biologia, Rhynch., I, p. 262, pl. xxiii, fig. 5.

Neurocolpus affinis, Distant, l. c., p. 263.

Distant's figure represents one of the pale forms of this protean species. I have a very variable colour series from Costa Rica, the species being distributed from Canada to Panama. The antennæ are very remarkable, the setæ (as noted by Distant) with which the 1st segment is clothed, being dilated apically.

Kosmimiris, gen. nov.

Head small, transverse (as seen from above), short, vertical in front of the eyes. Vertex superficially sulcate longitudinally, not marginate. Eyes together broader than the vertex, interior margins diverging apically, basal margins above sinuately emarginate. Eyes in profile very broad. Rostrum reaching to the base of the apical 3rd of abdomen. Antennæ long. Pronotum strongly punctured, convexly elevated, collar distinct and somewhat broad. Lateral margins of pronotum rounded, not greatly divergent, not reflexed. Scutellum slightly callose. Elytra extending well beyond apex of abdomen, parallel-sided. Legs slender.

This genus is not very closely related to any other known to me.

17. *K. rubroornatus*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 4; Plate VI, fig. 6.)
= *Capsus lucidus*, Walker, l. c., p. 124, ♂ (nec Kirschbaum).

Vertex, apex of abdomen above and below, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of posterior tibiæ, antennæ, etc., shining black. Pronotum, scutellum, cuneus (less or more), membranous nervures, etc., dull brownish-black (scutellum a little redder). Basal part of 3rd segment of antennæ and apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of posterior tibiæ, whitish. Eyes blackish or reddish. Frons pallid sanguineous. Collar pallid. Elytra yellowish hyaline. Clavus (except basally, where it is black) and 2 oblique outwardly diverging stripes on the corium near the base; posterior femora rostrum (mostly)—deep crimson. Base of cuneus whitish hyaline. Membrane fumate. Venter pale flavous; sternæ, etc., black. First segment of antennæ as long as pronotum (excluding collar), broader at apex than at base, 2nd nearly twice as long as 1st. [3rd longer than 1st, 4th shorter than 1st (sec. Walker).] Posterior femora scarcely incrassate.

♀. Long. $5\frac{2}{3}$ mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. PULO LAUT (type); SARAWAK. (Brit. Mus.)

Var. *Sterna pallid*; lateral margins of pronotum pallid.

♀. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Hab. MALACCA, Perak.

18. *Hyalopeplus lineifer* (Walker).

= *Capsus lineifer*, Walker, l. c., p. 122.

Hab. MALACCA.

Malacopeplus, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Hyalopeplus*, Stål, differing in the form of the pronotum, membranal areole, etc.

Head vertical, vertex as wide as the 2 eyes together, eyes not quite touching pronotum. First segment of antennæ much longer than head, 2nd a little longer than 1st, 3rd subequal to 2nd. Rostrum reaching to posterior coxæ. Collar and pronotum medio-longitudinally carinate (the carina not reaching the base of the latter); the collar wider than the 2nd segment of the antennæ at base. Pronotum very finely densely punctured, lateral margins not greatly widened posteriorly, raised posteriorly, base truncate. Cuneal fracture not profound, cuneus longer than wide. Interior membranal cell long, acutangular, reaching well beyond apex of cuneus; exterior cell small, not extending so far as apex of cuneus. Posterior femora extending beyond apex of abdomen.

19. *M. discoidalis* (Walker).

= *Capsus discoidalis*, Walker, l. c., p. 122.

Hab. MALACCA and SINGHAPUR.

Umslopogas, gen. nov.

Not or only very finely and minutely punctured, very pilose. Vertex immarginate, impressed transversely at base; obscurely sulcate longitudinally. Head declivous, longer than high, vertex as wide between the eyes as an eye. Rostrum reaching to intermediate coxæ. Eyes scarcely touching pronotum. First and 2nd segments of antennæ stouter than the rest. First segment shorter than pronotum; 2nd segment longer than the width of pronotum at base. Collar wide, pronotal callosities pronounced, but not extending to lateral margins, which are fairly straight. First segment of posterior tarsi twice as long as 2nd; 3rd nearly as long as 1st; 1st much stouter than either 2nd or 3rd.

Differs from *Pachypterna*, Fieber, by the more oblong form, shorter pronotal callosities, longer collar, longer basal segment of the antennæ, 2nd segment not (or scarcely) incrassate apically, and by the longer 3rd segment of the posterior tarsi, etc.

20. *U. nigroquadristriatus*, sp. n.

(Plate V, fig. 11; Plate VI, figs. 7, 25.)

Pale greenish stramineous; a central stripe (not reaching to the base) and 2 spots near the base of head and base more or less; 4

broad longitudinal stripes on pronotum (the 2 median not extending on to the anterior lobe and not quite reaching to the slightly reflexed posterior margin), lateral margins of scutellum, etc. black. Elytra more dilute, striped with brownish-grey, lateral margins and the cuneus immaculate. Membrane fumate, not marbled, nervures flavostramineous. First 2 segments of antennæ blackish, 3rd obscure brownish. Legs obscure brownish, spotted and striped with black. Ventral surface greenish-testaceous, mesosternum striped with black; abdomen sublaterally and tarsi, blackish. Second segment of antennæ $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as 1st, $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 3rd. Interior membranous area sometimes angularly rotundate apically, sometimes acutangular.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. NATAL, Howick.

Olympiocapsus, gen. nov.

Smooth, not punctured. Head and pronotum strongly declivous, the former long triangular; vertex as wide between the eyes as the 2 eyes together, obscurely marginate near the eyes, not sulcate. Clypeus prominent, extending beyond apex of vertex. Eyes almost touching pronotum. Rostrum extending to intermediate coxæ. First segment of antennæ distinctly shorter than pronotum, collar comparatively long, about as long as the width of the 1st antennal segment; pronotal callosities obscure. Pronotum and scutellum transversely rugulose; base of the former emarginate, exposing anterior margin of scutellum. Interior area of membrane apically rotundate-angulate. Corium without extra nervures.

Differs from *Dichrooscytus*, Fieb., the only other impunctate genus with laterally marginate vertex, by the long 1st segment of the antennæ. Not unlike *Eurycyrtus*, Reuter, in general appearance, but with longer head, eyes not touching pronotum, and membranous areole more angulate.

21. *O. celestialium*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, figs. 17, 18.)

Black, a posterolateral spot on the vertex between the eyes on each side, a mediolongitudinal stripe on pronotum, the 3 angles of the scutellum, a small ring (with black centre) about the middle of each half of the posterior lobe of pronotum, posterior margin of pronotum, and lateral margins of elytra (very narrowly), a spot near apical margin of exocorium—pale flavotestaceous. Cuneus

sanguineous or sanguineotestaceous (except the black apex). Venter sordid testaceous, more or less marked with blackish-brown.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. 3 mill.

Hab. CHINA, Ngan Hoci, Hochan.

This solidly built but sombrely handsome bug has no close palæarctic relations.

Zulaimena, gen. nov.

Smooth, not punctured (except obscurely and minutely on the pronotum). Head roundly declivous, long, narrowly convex, vertex immarginate, not sulcate, longer (in profile) than height of head. Eyes touching pronotum. First segment of antennæ shorter than pronotum, much stouter than the length of the collar. Rostrum reaching apex of intermediate coxæ. Membranul areole narrow, apically angulate.

Distinguished from the other impunctate *Capsaria* by the narrow, pubescent collar, transverse pronotum, convex head, etc.

22. *Z. hathor*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, fig. 8.)

♂ ♀. Subglabrous, pale cinereoflavous with a more or less rufous tint; very sparse pale golden pubescence. ♂ Abdomen ventrally more or less mottled with sanguineous sublaterally. ♂ ♀ Second segment of antennæ $3\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as 1st, 3rd $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 1st, $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than 4th, each decreasing in thickness.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. GUINEA, Addah.

Eblis, gen. nov.

Pronotum and elytra finely punctured. Head strongly declivous, vertex obsoletely sulcate, clypeus scarcely elevated. Head between eyes about equal to that of an eye, interior margin of the latter not sinuately emarginate, apically divergent. Rostrum reaching beyond posterior coxæ. Head and pronotum immarginate. Antennæ longer than total length of body. Membrane glabrous.

Allied to *Capsus*, Fabr., but differs by the elongate, slender antennæ and by the pronotum, narrower apically.

23. *E. amasis*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, fig. 10.)

Bronzy-black; head, pronotum and scutellum (elytra sparsely) with silvery pubescence. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ, all coxæ, apical half of posterior tibiæ, stinkgland orifices, 3rd and 4th seg-

ments of antennæ—pallid. First segment of antennæ about equal to length of pronotum, the former somewhat incrassate; 2nd segment $2\frac{2}{3}$ longer than 1st, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than 3rd, and a little more than twice as long as 4th. Base of pronotum twice as wide as collar. Posterior femora somewhat incrassate, tibiæ about $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than femora.

Long. (including elytra) 7–8 mill., lat. 2–3 mill.

Hab. INDIA, Kangra Valley (4500 ft., August 1899, Dudgeon).

Kangra, gen. nov.

Somewhat allied to *Hyalopeplus*, Stål, but readily separable by the less robust form, longer and slenderer antennæ, less hyaline elytra, non-carinate pronotum, etc. Elongate, parallel-sided, almost impunctate, smooth above. Head and pronotum subhorizontal. Vertex immarginate with a distinct transverse sulcus; genæ mediocre, clypeus prominent. Rostrum reaching beyond posterior femora. First 3 segments of antennæ longer than body (excluding elytra). Pronotum superficially punctured, transversely sulcate, laterally immarginate, nearly 3 times as wide at base as at collar, widely rounded, lateral margins slightly concave. Elytra extending far beyond apex of abdomen, very finely punctured, cuneus longer than wide at base. Legs elongate.

24. *K. dudgeoni*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 5.)

= *Capsus stramineus*, Walker, l. c., p. 120 (nec Walker, l. c., p. 96).

Head and pronotum pale dirty stramineofuscous. Eyes blackish-brown. A number of oblique striæ on each side of the vertex in front of the eyes, interior margin of clavus, apical margin of corium, membranal nervures—sanguineous. Elytra pale greenish-testaceous. Scutellum blackish-sanguineous, apex of posterior femora dark sanguineous. Venter and legs pale greenish-testaceous. Vertex a trifle wider than an eye, eyes somewhat oblique, not touching pronotum. First segment of antennæ thicker than the others, a trifle longer than pronotum; 2nd $2\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the 1st, slightly longer than 3rd. Posterior femora reaching beyond apex of abdomen, subincrassate, tibiæ $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than femora, 1st tarsal segment shorter than either 2nd or 3rd.

Long. 8 mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. INDIA, Kangra Valley (4500 ft., August 1899, Dudgeon).

I have pleasure in naming this species after its discoverer, my friend Mr. Gerald C. Dudgeon, whose observations on the oviposition of certain forms are familiar to Rhynchotists. I have also from Mozambique, Rikatla, 2 examples of either this species, or of one almost indistinguishable by appearance or structure.

Platyngomiris, gen. nov.

Not closely allied to any genus of its division, and has only 1 membrane cell. It has a strong superficial resemblance to certain Coreinæ. The vesiculate pronotum is also a novelty in this family.

Head strongly declivous, anterior part vertical, posteriorly constricted behind the eyes, wider between the eyes than the eyes together; shortly transversely impressed on the vertex behind the eyes. Eyes prominent, somewhat remote from pronotum, subpeduncular; antennæ inserted in the subpedunculate part of the head close to the interoapical angle of eye, 1st segment incrassate, very short, shorter (in profile) than the length of the eye. Rostrum reaching posterior coxæ. Pronotum and scutellum very strongly, deeply punctured, the former widely collared in front, base of the collar widely angularly produced in the middle. Pronotum callose on each side behind the collar, posterior lobe raised and rounded, base sinuately emarginate, posterolateral angles prominent, rounded. Pronotum widely reflexed posterolaterally. Scutellum large, vesicular (somewhat as in some Tingidæ) base rounded (as seen in profile). Elytra with only 1 distinct, long, angular, membrane cell, which reaches beyond apex of cuneus.

25. *P. corcoides*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 7.)

Bright fulvoflavescens (somewhat bronzy), pronotum more or less infuscate, a parallel stripe joining the eyes; the pronotal callosities, cuneus, apical margin of each connexival segment above and below (connexiva not separated distinctly from abdomen below), antennæ above, rostrum, legs, etc.—black. Pronotal punctures bright amber-coloured. Whole ventral surface more or less obscurely marked with black, membrane dilute flavocinnereous, nervures pale flavous. Pronotum with short yellow hairs. Second and 3rd segments of antennæ very thick, 2nd 6 times as long as 1st, $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 3rd.

♀ Abdomen rounded laterally, connexival segments extending well beyond lateral margins of elytra. Each abdominal segment below narrowly transversely impressed.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. pron. $3\frac{3}{4}$, lat. max. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. PULO LAUT.

Although this remarkable genus has only 1 distinct membrane cell, it appears to me to belong to the Capsaria.

Chelocapsus, gen. nov.

Somewhat remotely allied to *Hyalopeplus*, Stål, but at once separable by the opaque elytra and differently formed pronotum.

Vertex feebly marginate near the base; clypeus vertical, prominent, extending beyond vertex. Eyes prominent, anterolaterally sinuately emarginate, oblique, together wider than vertex, remote from pronotum. Rostrum extending to intermediate coxæ. Pronotum with a well-marked collar, obsoletely callose behind the latter, lateral margins a little sinuately divergent posteriorly, $2\frac{2}{3}$ wider at base than at apex, subrugose transversely, posterior margin subrotundately truncate. Elytra subrugose-punctate, extending beyond apex of abdomen, the larger membranous area angular apically. Cuneus very elongate.

26. *C. flavomarginatus*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, fig. 9.)

Clothed with short, black, bristly hair. Head, pronotum, extreme base of scutellum, legs and ventral surface, dull flavous. Exocorium, cuneus (except black interobasal angle and extreme apex) bright flavous. Antennæ sanguineous, apex of 2nd segment blackish. Eyes, lateral margins (narrowly) of pronotum, scutellum, elytra, membranous nervures, etc., black. Membrane cinereohyaline. Posterior femora with 4 small black spots. Dorsum of abdomen sanguineous. Head with a slight longitudinal sulcus. First segment of antennæ subincrassate, subequal to pronotum in length, a trifle longer than cuneus, 2nd a little more than twice as long as the 1st. First segment anterior tarsi longer than 2nd and 3rd together.

Long. 11 mill., lat. pronot. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Hab. BURMA, Chan Yoma.

Eurybrochis, gen. nov.

Somewhat similar in appearance to *Camptobrochys*, Fieber, but vertex entirely marginate. Allied to *Lygidea*, Reuter, but with longer head, eyes not touching pronotum, eyes (as seen in profile) longer, basally emarginate.

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Pronotum and elytra very strongly punctured, not (or very indistinctly) pubescent. Vertex, callosities, collar and scutellum smooth, shining. Head declivous, a little more than twice as long as high (profile). Vertex about as wide as an eye. Eyes not touching pronotum. Antennæ inserted distinctly within the lateral margins of the eyes, 1st segment extending well beyond apex of clypeus. Rostrum reaching posterior coxæ, 1st segment extending just beyond base of head. Collar wider than apex of 2nd antennal segment. Pronotal callosities confluent, part anterior to them smooth, shining, not punctured, pronotal lateral angles prominent, base sinuately rotundate. Scutellum subconvex, impressed transversely near the anterior margin. Elytra a little wider at the base than the base of pronotum, cuneus a little longer than broad. Posterior femora scarcely thicker than the others. First segment of tarsi distinctly shorter than 2nd and 3rd together, 1st longer than 2nd.

27. *E. zanna*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 8; Plate VI, fig. 11.)

This species is very variable within certain limits.

General colour testaceous, less or more suffused with greenish, brownish or pink (varieties). Scutellum usually with 2 longitudinal stripes; apices of corium, exocorium and cuneus, blackish-brown. These marks are nearly always present, also sometimes spots and blotches of the same colour on clavus and corium. Membrane less or more marbled. Clavus and corium in 1 example almost entirely black. Legs sordid pallid fuscotestaceous, annulated with fuscous; antennæ rufotestaceous (or greenish), apex of 2nd segment black. Venter sordid, less or more marked with blackish.

Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

Korasiocapsus, gen. nov.

This genus cannot be confused with any Ethiopian one, and appears also to have no near Palæarctic ally. It is one of the smallest (judging from the two specimens composing the at-present unique species) in size of the Capsaria, and combines several of the characters of the two principal groups into which Reuter divides the Palæarctic genera.

Generally impunctate (or only very remotely punctured), sparsely shortly pilose, pronotum rugose-punctured. Vertex immarginate

(superficially sulcate longitudinally, and also superficially impressed transversely between the eyes) about as wide as an eye. Head horizontal as far as apex of eyes, then strongly declivous. First segment of antennæ extending far beyond apex of head, inserted (looking from above) within the interoapical angle of eyes, equal in length to pronotum. Eyes almost touching pronotum, internal margins convexly rounded. Pronotum not reflexed laterally, lightly sinuate; base gently convexly rounded, about $\frac{1}{2}$ wider than head (with eyes); callosities not confluent; collar distinct. Costal margin of elytra widening towards apex; cuneus longer than wide. Legs slender, femora short.

28. *K. pylaon*, sp. nov.

Bright sanguineous (including membranal nervures). Eyes, 1st segment of antennæ, and tarsi, black. Head, lateral margins of elytra, cuneus (except a little sanguineous internally) pale flavous. Membrane fumate. Legs pale flavous (irregularly and sparsely marked with sanguineous). Ventral surface pale flavous, widely bordered dilutely with sanguineous.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill. (including elytra), lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. MOZAMBIQUE, Rikatla.

Proboscidocoris, Reuter.

Reuter's typical species (of which I possess a cotype) was described from specimens lacking legs, etc. The posterior femora are somewhat incrassate, and do not reach as far as the apex of the abdomen, and the 1st segment of the tarsi is very short.

29. *P. seti*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, fig. 12.)

Closely allied to *P. fuliginosus*, Reuter, from Guinea, but more robust and quite differently coloured.

Dead-black, above and beneath, with pale golden pubescence. Antennæ fulvous, excepting the black 1st segment and apex of 2nd; coxæ, anterior and intermediate femora, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of posterior femora and apical 3rd of all tibiæ, black; the rest of the legs fulvous or fulvotestaceous. First 3 segments of rostrum fulvotestaceous, 4th black. Membrane fumate, nervures fuscotestaceous. Vertex (♀) a trifle wider than in *fuliginosus*, and the eyes not quite so elongate.

Long. 5·8 mill., lat. 2·7 mill.

Hab. MOZAMBIQUE, Rikatla.

30. *Eurystylus costalis*, Stål. (Plate VI, figs. 13, 20.)

Stål has placed this near *Atractotomus*, Fieber. It appears to me, however, to belong to the Capsaria, on account of the distinct (comparatively) long collar, and the remoteness of the coxæ from the lateral margins of elytra, the absence of an alar hamus, etc.

To Stål's description add

Pubescence yellowish and silvery. Ventral surface pale fulvous; mesosternum with a central stripe and a large lateral spot—black; abdomen with a sublateral spot on each segment. Eyes contiguous with pronotum; 1st segment of antennæ equal to pronotum in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; 6 or 7 times as wide as the 2nd at apex. Second segment slightly incrassate apically, nearly twice as long as 1st. Stinkgland orifices wide, emarginate. Collar much wider than 2nd antennal segment. Pronotum immarginate laterally. Cuneus declivous; interior area of membrane rounded apically. ♀ ovipositor, etc., blackish.

The specimens in my collection are from Tolo (Philippines) and from Ardjeano (Java).

31. *Deræcoris sacratus*, sp. nov.

Eyes, 3 apical segments of antennæ, pronotal callosities, pronotum (except lateral margins widely), elytra, etc., shining black. Head, 1st segment of antennæ, a wide entire longitudinal stripe on corium, femora (apex pallid), sordid fuscotestaceous. Lateral margins of pronotum (widely) except extreme apex and base, base very narrowly, collar and extreme base of 3rd segment of antennæ, whitish testaceous. Membrane fumate. Venter brownish-black. Second segment of antennæ $3\frac{2}{3}$ as long as 1st, nearly twice as long as 3rd, and $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 4th. Collar glabrous, pronotum densely impresso-punctured; tibiæ not spinose, obscurely annulated with pallid. Rostrum reaching to posterior coxæ.

Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ mill., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Hab. PULO LAUT.

32. *Lygus osiris*, sp. nov.

Greenish-testaceous (including membrane-nervures); 2 longitudinal submedian vittæ and the lateral margins of scutellum, 2 spots on clavus near claval suture, 2 suboblique stripes on corium, pale sordid purple fuscous. Ventral surface pale greenish-testaceous.

Two apical segments of antennæ fuscous. Pubescence flavous. Vertex somewhat feebly, but entirely, marginate. Rostrum reaching well beyond posterior coxæ. Second segment of antennæ longer than width of head (including eyes), 3rd segment about equal to the latter. Tibiæ entirely (except obscurely apically) pallid, somewhat feebly spinulose.

♂. Vertex distinctly wider than an eye.

♀. Vertex distinctly narrower than an eye.

Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. ISLE RÉUNION, St. Denis; MOZAMBIQUE, Rikatla.

Closely allied to *L. approximatus* (Stål) from Sitka.

Tingiotum, gen. nov.

Long oval; vertex somewhat obtusely marginate, less so medianly. Eyes touching pronotum. Head almost vertical, longer than high, vertex a little wider than an eye, longitudinally sulcate between the eyes, clypeus prominent. Collar wider than the 2nd segment of antennæ at apex; pronotum strongly but somewhat minutely impresso-punctured, very convex, and greatly elevated posteriorly, base rounded. Pronotum longer than 1st segment of antennæ, but much shorter than 2nd. Elytra not, or scarcely, punctured. Costal area (comparatively) very broad, widening basally; cuneus a little longer than broad; membrane obscurely marbled, nervures rotundate angulate. Posterior femora not reaching so far as apex of abdomen. First segment of posterior tarsi much shorter than 2nd.

Differs from the other Capsaria (except *Stethoconus*, Fieber, which is quite different) by the impunctate elytra and punctured pronotum.

33. *T. javanum*, sp. nov.

Sordid rufous; antennæ blackish-brown or rufobrunneous, annulated with pallid. Base of clavus blackish-brown. Elytra and venter pale rufous, the former mottled with darker. Legs sordid pale rufous, annulate with blackish-brown. Membranal nervures stramineous. Second segment of antennæ twice as long as 3rd, which is a trifle longer than the 1st, the 3 apical slender, 2nd slightly incrassate apically.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. 2 mill.

Hab. JAVA.

34. *Disphinctus sumatrator*, sp. nov.

♀. Entirely castaneous (with pale golden pubescence) except—eyes pale; 2nd to 4th segments of antennæ, an annulus on the middle of anterior and intermediate femora, the posterior tibiæ, an irregular blotch at apex of corium, cuneus (except extreme base and very narrowly the interior margin), black. Membrane (excluding nervures) greenish-cinereous-hyaline. Pronotum smooth, base emarginate. Legs with somewhat long, bristly golden hairs. Second segment of antennæ $3\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the 1st, which is twice as long as the head.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. SUMATRA.

35. *D. anadyomene*, sp. nov.

= *Capsus fasciatus*, Walker, l. c., p. 122 (nec Meyer, 1843).

This lovely species from Singhapur is of a delicate dark coral-red colour.

36. *Monalonion atratum*, Distant.

Hab. ECUADOR, Quito.

37. *M. xanthophilus* (Walker).

= *Capsus xanthophilus*, Walker, l. c., p. 110 (Brazil).

= *Resthenia xanthophilus*, Atkinson, p. 62 !!

38. *M. pilosipes*, sp. n.

Head, antennæ (entirely), anterior lobe of pronotum, legs (except an obscure pallid ring on the middle of the intermediate tibiæ, and an obscure reddish ring on the middle of the posterior femora), metasternum, genital segments above and beneath, elytra, etc., shining black. Posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above and beneath, pro- and mesosterna, dark sanguineous. Head nearly twice as long as 1st segment of antennæ, 2nd segment between 9 and 10 times as long as 1st. Base of pronotum truncate. Posterior tibiæ curved, and very pilose, as also posterior femora.

Long. $10\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Hab. ECUADOR, Quito.

39. *M. megiston*, sp. nov.

Closely allied to *M. dissimulatum*, Distant, but larger,

base of pronotum only slightly emarginate, antennæ entirely black and with different proportions.

Scutellum entirely pale. Posterior lobe of pronotum reddish-ochraceous. Anterior and intermediate legs pallid, except base of femora; posterior legs entirely black, except a broad pale yellowish ring on middle of femora. Abdomen black. First segment of antennæ very short, $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than head; 2nd nearly 8 times as long as first, $\frac{1}{7}$ longer than 3rd.

Long. ♀ 11½–15 mill.

Hab. AMAZONS (type); ECUADOR.

40. *Helopeltis waterhousei*, sp. nov.

Differs from *H. bergrothii*, Reuter, by the colouring and by the different proportions of the antennæ.

♀. Frons and clypeus pale; elytra, legs (except pallid coxæ and basal half of femora), antennæ (except orange-red base of 1st segment), scutellum, etc., shining black. Anterior lobe of pronotum orange-red. Abdomen above and below bright sanguineous. Second segment of antennæ $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than 1st, subequal to 3rd ($\frac{1}{13}$ longer).* The basal 4th of the scutellar horn is directed slightly backwards, the apical $\frac{2}{3}$ directed forwards at an obtuse angle (nearly right angles).

Hab. GABOON.

41. *H. insularis*, sp. nov.

♀. Shining black; anterior lobe of pronotum, base of scutellum, legs (except tarsi and apex of femora and 1 or 2 more or less obscure spots on femora), connexivum above—pale reddish-testaceous. Elytra dark reddish-black. Antennæ, rostrum, venter, etc., entirely black.

♀. Var. 1. Entirely black. Cuneus faintly red. Legs dark testaceous.

♀. Var. 2. Second to 4th segments of antennæ obscurely pallid.

♂. Black, except the obscurely reddish cuneus. Basal half of 1st segment of antennæ testaceous. Posterior legs testaceous, femora spotted with black.

♂ ♀. Second segment of antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than the 1st, $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than the 3rd. Scutellar horn somewhat elongate, almost erect and straight.

Long. ♂ 6 mill., ♀ 7½–8 mill.

Hab. PULO LAUT.

* In *bergrothii* the 2nd is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the 3rd.

42. *Megaloceræa cælestialium*, sp. n.

Closely allied to *M. ruficornis* (Fourcroy) but a little smaller, head more depressed, posterior femora slenderer, etc.

Dilute greenish ; a median line on head, 4 lines on pronotum, 2 on scutellum, etc., brownish-cinereous. Antennæ, apex of posterior tibiæ and the 1st 2 tarsal segments rosaceous. Eyes blackish. Third segment of posterior tarsi and claws black.

Second segment of antennæ 3 times as long as 1st, and $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 3rd.

Long. nearly 6 mill., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. CHINA, Nan King.

43. *Eioneus bilineatus*, Distant.

Hab. COSTA RICA.

This genus is closely allied to *Megaloceræa*.

44. *Collaria oleosus* (Distant).

Hab. COSTA RICA, San José.

The colour of the pronotum is somewhat variable ; at one extreme only the posterolateral spots are well-marked, while at the other, beside the 4 typical spots, there is a 5th—in the middle of the posterior margin.

Eurymiris, gen. nov.

Allied to *Teratocoris*, Fieber, but differs by the apically rounded head.

Vertex between the eyes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as an eye, transversely impressed, anteriorly rounded, basal half superficially sulcate longitudinally, not narrowed behind the eyes, which are remote from the pronotum, prominent and almost pedunculate, extending laterally well beyond the base of the head. Pronotum anteriorly constricted, anterolaterally callose behind the constriction, lateral margins sinuate, diverging posteriorly ; posterior margin truncate, obtusely tuberculate laterally. Scutellum obtusely rounded. First segment of tarsi twice as long as 2nd, tomentose beneath, 2nd inserted subapically, 3rd apically.

45. *E. eurynome*, sp. nov. (Plate VI, fig. 21.)

Glabrous ; head, pronotum and scutellum very smooth, the 2

last superficially transversely rugose. Elytra rugose-punctate, interior area of membrane much longer than exterior, the latter coriaceous.

Pale (slightly greenish) testaceous. Eyes black. Anterior femora apically, and anterior tarsi, blackish. Elytra pale olivaceous; clavus centrally and subexterolaterally, corium subcostally—narrowly blackish. Membranal nervures and abdomen pale greenish-testaceous.

Long. $9\frac{3}{4}$ mill., lat. max. 2 mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

Austromiris, gen. nov.

Allied to *Megaloceræa*, Fieber, but differs by the slightly transverse, apically rounded head, etc.

Vertex scarcely impressed or sulcate, basally somewhat feebly marginate. Eyes not touching pronotum. Pronotum constricted a little above the middle, anterior lobe laterally rounded, callose submedianly on either side, with a small impression on either side of the middle. Posterior lobe transversely rugose, lateral margins sinuately divergent, posterolateral angles prominent, subacute, posterior margin sinuately emarginate, exposing apex of scutellum. Membranal areas entirely membranous.

46. *A. viridissimus*, sp. nov. (Plates V, fig. 12; VI, fig. 22.)

Smooth, glabrous (except posterior lobe of pronotum). Head, scutellum, legs, etc., greenish-testaceous. Pronotum and elytra green, some spots on head and anterior lobe of pronotum, the greater part of posterior lobe, mediolongitudinal stripe on scutellum and exterolateral angles of the latter—blackish or greenish-black. Claval and corio-claval sutures and a stripe along middle of corium, antennæ, tarsi and tibial spines, blackish or brownish-black. Venter more or less dilute green. Membrane fumate, nervures pale flavous. First segment of antennæ much longer than vertex, a trifle longer than pronotum, more than twice as wide as 2nd segment. Second segment 3 times as long as 1st, which is subequal to the 3rd. Rostrum reaching nearly to apex of intermediate coxæ.

Long. 8 mill., lat. nearly 2 mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

This species varies a little in colouring, principally in the depth of tint of the green; thus the clavus and interior half of corium are sometimes dark green, the exterior half of corium greenish-yellow, these areas being separated

by a narrow pale brownish-black stripe. The head is sometimes immaculate, and the posterior lobe of pronotum entirely bright green. The exterior half of corium dark green, and the dark stripes broader.

Saturniomiris, gen. nov.

Distinguished by the very wide head (with eyes), which is much wider than the anterior lobe of the pronotum.

Vertex nearly as wide as the eyes together, longitudinally sulcate. Head long, triangular. Eyes very large, semipedicellate. Pronotum constricted before the middle and transversely sulcate, posterior lobe raised, and there is also a narrow, but distinct and somewhat swollen collar. Pronotum finely rugose-punctured, anterior lobe callose mediolaterally, lateral margins rounded, base truncate. Elytra minutely tuberculate. Posterior femora short.

47. *S. tristis* (Walker).

Capsus tristis, Walker, l. c., p. 125.

Head and pronotum sordid fuscifulvous (less or more mottled), antennæ and elytra blackish-grey, or blackish. Legs black; apical half of tibiæ, and the tarsi, pallid. First segment of antennæ incrassate, 1st short, 2nd about $2\frac{1}{2}$ (nearly 3) times as long as 1st, 3rd a trifle longer than 4th, both shorter than 1st.

Hab. NEW GUINEA.

Rhinomiris, gen. nov.

Superficially very like the Nabine genus *Reduviolus* (Kirby).

Head subhorizontal, produced triangularly in front of the eyes, the pre-antennal part somewhat longer than the post-antennal; vertex mediolongitudinally sulcate towards the base. Eyes large, prominent, nearly touching the pronotum. Antennæ longer than thorax and abdomen together, nearly as long as entire body; 1st segment about as long as head. Rostrum very long. Pronotal constriction nearer to the base than the apical margin, the anterior lobe rounded laterally, humped in the middle (the hump longitudinally sulcate); lateral and posterior margins of posterior lobe sinuate, the former divergent posteriorly. Posterior lobe of scutellum humped.

48. *R. vicarius*, Walker.*Capsus vicarius*, Walker, l. c., p. 121 = ♂.*Capsus canescens*, Walker, l. c., p. 121 = ♀.

(Plate V, fig. 6; Plate VI, fig. 14.)

Blackish-brown variegated with fuscotestaceous. Vertex apically black, fuscotestaceous (with a brownish central spot) basally; base behind the eyes black. Eyes dark brown. The basal 2 segments of antennæ rufofuscous, the 2nd apically black, extreme apex with a pale annulus, 3rd and 4th blackish, except the pallid extreme base of 3rd. Pronotum apically black, posteriorly brownish-black, a central flavous stripe, and various less or more obscure flavous markings. Scutellum blackish, a median line (anteriorly expanded) and an anterolateral curved line, fuscotestaceous. Elytra blackish-brown with the following fuscotestaceous or sordid flavous*—nervures, margins narrowly (costa somewhat widely), a large number of small spots (except on the corium interoapically) on clavus and corium. Corium exteroapically fumate; membrane somewhat fumate. Legs rufofuscous (less or more obscure) with pale annuli and spots. Venter (in part at least) black. Third segment of antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than 2nd, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the 1st, which is slightly longer than the 4th (35, 90, 130, 33). Elytra with short, scant hairs; strongly rugulose transversely; apex of corium acute, reaching as far posteriorly as apex of interior area of membrane, exterior area very small, hyaline. Femora longitudinally subsulcate above, anterior pair the thickest.

♂ Rostrum reaching beyond apex of abdomen. ♀ Rostrum reaching to apex.

Long. 10 mill.

Hab. PULO LAUT.

Zanessa, gen. nov.

Somewhat allied to *Miris*, Fabr., and has a little the appearance of an elongate *Calocoris*, Fieber.

Covered with short hairs (not pubescence). Vertex, pronotum and scutellum mediolongitudinally carinate; the 1st transversely impressed, and lightly marginate at the base. Eyes globular, prominent, together much wider than the vertex. Rostrum reaching to apex of intermediate coxæ. Pronotum constricted a little in front of the

* The unique types, which are in bad condition, are faded and the pallid markings are whitish mostly.

middle, lateral margins sinuately diverging posteriorly ; base sinuately emarginate, exposing apex of the impunctate, slightly rugose scutellum. Elytra and wings reaching well beyond apex of abdomen. Legs slender, pilosospinose.

49. *Z. rubrovariegata*, sp. nov. (Plates V, fig. 13; VI, fig. 15.)

♀. Head, pronotum and scutellum pale testaceous ; 1st and 2nd segments of antennæ, a submedian line on each side of the carina (of the head, pronotum and scutellum, expanded on the last-named) pale crimson. Apex of 2nd antennal segment above, 1st and 2nd segments beneath, lateral margins of pronotum, 2 submedian apical spots on scutellum, blackish. Elytra pale crimson (widely) and dark purplish-brown (more narrowly) in alternate bands, separated by very narrow pale testaceous lines. Cuneus crimson, extreme apex pale testaceous. Membrane fumate (iridescent crimson and green), nervures crimson. Legs pale crimson-testaceous, coxæ pale testaceous, tarsal segments partly blackish ; a black annulus at apex of posterior femora. Abdomen above black, connexivum crimson. Venter pale (greenish) testaceous, spiracles blackish-brown. First segment of antennæ incrassate, twice as thick as 2nd and more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as head ; 2nd segment $2\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as 1st. First segment of rostrum not reaching to the point of the xyphus ; 2nd segment slender, reaching to anterior coxæ ; 3rd reaching to base of intermediate coxæ.

Long. $9\frac{1}{4}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

I have also in my collection a single male which is probably referable to this species. It comes from the same locality, is similarly coloured, though a little darker, and the venter is dead black.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This is certainly the handsomest Mirarian so far described.

Bothriomiris, gen. nov.

Has no near allies and will probably form a new division.

Oblong, broad, pilulose. Entire surface (head, nota, sterna, elytra, etc.), densely, strongly punctured. Vertex, strongly declivous, much longer than high (profile), as wide as the 2 eyes together, not sulcate, basally marginate. Antennæ long, 2nd segment distinctly longer than pronotum. Interior margin of eyes convex, not emarginate. Pronotum without a collar and not constricted latero-medianly,

anteriorly callose, the callosity somewhat deeply sulcate longitudinally, and not densely punctured. Posterior part of pronotum medianly carinate, base truncate, very slightly emarginate, posterolateral angles prominent, obtuse, pronotum widely reflexed at posterolateral angles. Cuneus small, longer than broad. Interior area of membrane very acutangular apically. Posterior coxæ very remote from lateral margins of abdomen; femora short, incrassate; tibiæ twice as long as tarsi, 1st tarsal segment much longer than 2nd. Membrane marbled.

50. *B. marmoratus*, sp. nov. (Plates V, fig. 9; VI, fig. 16.)
= *Capsus simulans*, Walker, l. c., p. 125 (nec Stål).

Head, anterior part of pronotum, central line or posterior part and scutellum, the more or less obscure marmoration of elytra and membrane—pale flavous more or less suffused with pale sanguineous. Antennæ blackish-brown (paler beneath). Posterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum dark crimson (or reddish-black), reddish-black laterally. Membrane nervures pale flavous. Ventral pale sordid yellow, sterna black laterally, abdomen black laterally irregularly. Elytra with pale golden pubescence. Second segment of antennæ nearly twice as long as 1st, a little incrassate apically.

Long. 7 mill., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. MALACCA, Perak (type); Singapur (British Mus.).

The vertex in one example has a suffused blackish longitudinal stripe; this is pale sanguineous in the other.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES V AND VI.

PLATE V.

FIG.

1. *Lomatopleura hesperus*, Kirk. Head and pronotum.
2. *Hesperolabops gelastops*, Kirk. " "
3. *Sphinctothorax montandoni*, Kirk.
4. *Kosmiomiris rubroornatus*, Kirk.
5. *Kangra dudgeoni*, Kirk.*
6. *Rhinomiris vicarius* (Walker).
7. *Platyngomiris corcoides*, Kirk.

* This has been drawn in error with the pronotum tilted forward, showing the root of the elytra, etc.

8. *Eurybrochis zanna*, Kirk.
9. *Bothriomiris marmoratus*, Kirk.
10. *Resthenia berta*, Kirk.
11. *Umslopogas nigroquadristriatus*, Kirk.
12. *Austromiris viridissimus*, Kirk.
13. *Zanessa rubrovareiegata*, Kirk.

PLATE VI.

FIG.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Orectoderus obliquus</i> , Uhler. | Macropterous ♂. |
| 2. | " " | Apterous ♀. |
| 3. | <i>Sphinctothorax montandoni</i> , Kirk. | Head in profile. |
| 4. | <i>Hekista laudator</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 5. | <i>Orectoderus obliquus</i> , Uhler. | " " |
| 6. | <i>Kosmimiris rubroornatus</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 7. | <i>Umslopogus nigroquadristriatus</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 8. | <i>Zulaimena hathor</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 9. | <i>Cheilocapsus flavomarginatus</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 10. | <i>Eblis amasis</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 11. | <i>Eurybrochis zanna</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 12. | <i>Proboscilocoris seti</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 13. | <i>Eurystylus costalis</i> , Stål. | " " |
| 14. | <i>Rhinomiris vicarius</i> (Walker) | " " |
| 15. | <i>Zanessa rubrocariiegata</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 16. | <i>Bothriomiris marmoratus</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 17. | <i>Olympiocapsus celestium</i> , Kirk. | " " |
| 18. | " " | Head and pronotum, dorsal view. |
| 19. | <i>Eblis amasis</i> , Kirk. | Head and pronotum, dorsal view. |
| 20. | <i>Eurystylus costalis</i> , Stål. | Head and pronotum, dorsal view. |
| 21. | <i>Eurymiris eurynome</i> , Kirk. | Head and pronotum, dorsal view. |
| 22. | <i>Austromiris viridissimus</i> , Kirk. | Head and pronotum, dorsal view. |
| 23. | <i>Orectoderus obliquus</i> , Uhler. | Head and pronotum, dorsal view. |
| 24. | <i>Neurocolpus nubilus</i> (Say). | Antenna enlarged. |
| 25. | <i>Umslopogus nigroquadristriatus</i> , Kirk. | Posterior tarsus. |

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